

TOL

TO'ILET. *n. f.* [*toilette*, Fr.] A dressing table.
The merchant from the exchange returns in peace,
And the long labours of the *toilet* cease. *Pope.*

TO'ILSOME. *n. f.* [from *toil*.] Laborious; weary.
This were it *toilsome*, yet with thee were sweet. *Milton.*
While here we dwell,
What can be *toilsome* in these pleasant walks? *Milton.*
Absent or dead, still let a friend be dear,
A sigh the absent claims, the dead a tear;
Recall those nights that clos'd thy *toilsome* days,
Still hear thy Parnel in his living lays. *Pope.*

TO'ILSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *toilsome*.] Wearisomeness; laboriousness.

TO'KEN. *n. f.* [*taikns*, Gothick; *tacn*, Saxon; *teyken*, Dutch.]
1. A sign.
Shew me a *token* for good, that they which hate me may see it. *Pfal.* lxxxvi. 17.
2. A mark.
Whereforever you see ingratitude, you may as infallibly conclude, that there is a growing stock of ill-nature in that breast, as you may know that man to have the plague upon whom you see the *tokens*. *South's Sermons.*
3. A memorial of friendship; an evidence of remembrance.
Here is a letter from queen Hecuba,
A *token* from her daughter, my fair love. *Shakespeare.*
Whence came this?
This is some *token* from a newer friend. *Shakespeare.*
Pigwigen gladly would commend
Some *token* to queen Mab to send,
Were worthy of her wearing. *Dryden's Nymphid.*

TO'KEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make known. Not in use.
What in time proceeds,
May *token* to the future our past deeds. *Shakespeare.*
TOLD. pret. and part. pass. of *tell*. Mentioned; related.
The acts of God to human ears
Cannot, without process of speech, be *told*. *Milton.*

TO'LE. *v. a.* [This seems to be some barbarous provincial word.] To train; to draw by degrees.
Whatever you observe him to be more frightened at than he should, *tole* him on to by insensible degrees, till at last he masters the difficulty. *Locke.*

TO'LERABLE. *adj.* [*tolerable*, Fr. *tolerabilis*, Lat.]
1. Supportable; that may be endured or supported.
Yourself, who have fought them, ye to excuse, as that ye would have men to think ye judge them not allowable, but *tolerable* only, and to be borne with, for the furtherance of your purposes, till the corrupt estate of the church may be better reformed. *Hooker.*
It shall be more *tolerable* for Sodom in the day of judgment than for that city. *Mat. x. 15.*
Cold and heat scarce *tolerable*. *Milton.*
There is nothing of difficulty in the external performance, but what hypocrisy can make *tolerable* to itself. *Tillotson.*
2. Not excellent; not contemptible; passable.
The reader may be assured of a *tolerable* translation. *Dryd.*
Princes have it in their power to keep a majority on their side by any *tolerable* administration, till provoked by continual oppressions. *Swift.*

TO'LERABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *tolerable*.] The state of being tolerable.

TO'LERABLY. *adv.* [from *tolerable*.]
1. Supportably; in a manner that may be endured.
2. Passably; neither well nor ill; moderately well.
Sometimes are found in these laxer strata bodies that are still *tolerably* firm. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.* p. iii.
The person to whom this head belonged laughed frequently, and on particular occasions had acquitted himself *tolerably* at a ball. *Addison's Spect.* No. 275.

TO'LERANCE. *n. f.* [*tolerantia*, Lat. *tolerance*, Fr.] Power of enduring; act of enduring.
Diogenes one frosty morning came into the market-place shaking, to shew his *tolerance*; many of the people came about him, pitying him: Plato passing by, and knowing he did it to be seen, said, if you pity him indeed, let him alone to himself. *Bacon's Apophth.*
There wants nothing but consideration of our own eternal weal, a *tolerance* or endurance of being made happy here, and blessed eternally. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

TO'LERATE. *v. a.* [*tolero*, Lat. *tolero*, Fr.] To allow so as not to hinder; to suffer.
Inasmuch as they did resolve to remove only such things of that kind as the church might best spare, retaining the residue; their whole counsel is, in this point, utterly condemned, as having either proceeded from the blindness of those times, or from negligence, or from desire of honour and glory, or from an erroneous opinion that such things might be *tolerated* for a while. *Hooker.* b. iv.
We shall *tolerate* flying horses, harpies, and fatys; for these are poetical fancies, whose shaded moralities require their substantial fallacies. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.* b. v.

TOM

Men should not *tolerate* themselves one minute in any known sin. *Decay of Piety.*
Crying should not be *tolerated* in children. *Locke.*
We are fully convinced that we shall always *tolerate* them, but not that they will *tolerate* us. *Swift.*

TOLERA'TION. *n. f.* [*tolero*, Latin.] Allowance given to that which is not approved.
I shall not speak against the indulgence and *toleration* granted to these men. *South's Sermons.*

TOLL. *n. f.* [This word seems derived from *tello*, Lat. *toll*, Saxon; *tol*, Dutch; *told*, Danish; *toll*, Welsh; *taille*, Fr.] An excise of goods; a seizure of some part for permission of the rest.
Toll, in law, has two significations: first, a liberty to buy and sell within the precincts of a manor, which seems to import as much as a fair or market; secondly, a tribute or custom paid for passage. *Cowd.*
Empson and Dudley the people esteemed as his horse-leaches, bold men, that took *toll* of their master's gift. *Bac.*
The same Prussians joined with the Rhodians against the Byzantines, and stopped them from levying the *toll* upon their trade into the Euxine. *Arbutnot.*

TO' TOLL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To pay toll or tallage.
I will buy me a son-in-law in a fair, and *toll* for him: for this I'll none of him. *Shakespeare.* *All's well that ends well.*
Where, when, by whom, and what y' were sold for, And in the open market *toll'd* for? *Hudibras*, p. ii.
2. To take toll or tallage.
The meale the more yeeldeth, if servant be true, And miller that *tolleth* takes none but his due. *Taffer.*
3. [I know not whence derived.] To found as a single bell.
The first bringer of unwelcome news
Hath but a losing office; and his tongue
Sounds ever after as a fullen bell,
Remember'd *tolling* a departed friend. *Shakespeare.* *Henry IV.*
Our going to church at the *tolling* of a bell, only tells us the time when we ought to go to worship God. *Stillington.*
Toll, *toll*,
Gentle bell, for the soul
Of the pure ones. *Denham.*
You love to hear of some prodigious tale,
The bell that *toll'd* alone, or Irish whale. *Dryden.*
They give their bodies due repose at night:
When hollow murmurs of their evening bells
Dismiss the sleepy swains, and *toll* them to their cells. *Dry.*
All the bells *toll'd* in different notes. *Pope.*
With horns and trumpets now to madnes fwell,
Now sink in sorrows with a *tolling* bell. *Pope's Dunciad.*
The maid asks who the bell *toll'd* for? *Swift.*

TO' TOLL. *v. a.* [*tollo*, Lat.]
1. To ring a bell.
When any one dies, then by *tolling* or ringing of a bell the fame is known to the searchers. *Grant.*
2. To take away; to vacate; to annul. A term only used in the civil law: in this sense the *t* is short, in the former long. An appeal from sentence of excommunication does not suspend it, but then devolves it to a superior judge, and tells the presumption in favour of a sentence. *Ayliffe.*
3. To take away. Obsolete.
The adventitious moisture which hangeth loose in a body, betrayeth and *tolleth* forth the innate and radical moisture along with it. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* No. 355.

TO'LLBOOTH. *n. f.* [*toll* and *booth*.] A prison.
To *to'LLBOOTH.* *v. a.* To imprison in a tollbooth.
To these what did he give? why a hen, That they might *tollbooth* Oxford men. *Bishop Corbet.*

TOLLGA'THERER. *n. f.* [*toll* and *gather*.] The officer that takes toll.

TO'LSEY. *n. f.* The same with *tollbooth*.

TOLUTA'TION. *n. f.* [*tolute*, Latin.] The act of pacing or ambling.
They move *per latera*, that is, two legs of one side together, which is *tolutation* or ambling. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
Authors have not writ
Whether *tolutation* or fucillation. *Bultr.*

TOMB. *n. f.* [*tembe*, *tembeau*, Fr. *tumba*, low Lat.] A monument in which the dead are enclosed.
Methinks, I see thee, now thou art below, *Shakespeare.*
As one dead in the bottom of a *tomb*.
Time is drawn upon *tombs* an old man bald, winged, with a sithe and an hour-glass. *Peacham on Drawing.*
Poor heart! the slumbers in her silent *tomb*,
Let her possess in peace that narrow room. *Dryden.*
The secret wound with which I bleed
Shall lie wrapt up, ev'n in my herle,
But on my *tomb-stone* thou shalt read
My answer to thy dubious verse. *Prior.*

TO' TOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bury; to entomb.
Souls of boys were there,
And youths, that *tomb'd* before their parents were. *Mg.*
TO'MBLESS.

TON

TO'MBLESS. *adj.* [from *tomb*.] Wanting a tomb; wanting a sepulchral monument.
Lay these bones in an unworthy urn,
Tumblest, with no remembrance over them. *Shakespeare.*

TO'MBOY. *n. f.* [*Tom* a diminutive of *Thomas*, and *boy*.] A mean fellow; sometimes a wild coarse girl.
A lady
Fasten'd to an empery, to be partner'd
With *tomboys*, hir'd with that self-exhibition
Which your own coffers yield! *Shakespeare.* *Cymbeline.*

TOME. *n. f.* [Fr. *tomé*.]
1. One volume of many.
2. A book.
All those venerable books of scripture, all those sacred tomes and volumes of holy writ, are with such absolute perfection framed. *Hosker.*

TOMTIT. *n. f.* [See *TITMOUSE*.] A titmouse; a small bird.
You would fancy him a giant when you looked upon him, and a *tomtit* when you shut your eyes. *Spektator.*

TON. *n. f.* [*tonne*, Fr. See *TUN*.] A measure or weight.
Spain was very weak at home, or very slow to move, when they suffered a small fleet of English to fire, sink, and carry away, ten thousand *ton* of their great shipping. *Bacon.*

TON. In the names of places, are derived from the Saxon *TON*. } run, a hedge or wall, and this seems to be from *bun*, a hill, the towns being anciently built on hills for the sake of defence and protection in times of war. *Gibson's Camden.*

TON. *n. f.* [*ton*, Fr. *tonus*, Lat.]
1. Note; sound.
Sounds called *tones* are ever equal. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
The strength of a voice or found makes a difference in the loudness or softness, but not in the *tone*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
In their motions harmony divine
So smooths her charming *tones*, that God's own ear
Listens delighted. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. v.
2. Accent; sound of the voice.
Palamon replies,
Eager his *tone*, and accent were his eyes. *Dryden.*

3. A whine; a mournful cry.
Made children, with your *tones*, to run for't
As bad as bloody-bones, or Lunsford. *Hudibras*, p. iii.

4. A particular or affected found in speaking.

5. Elasticity; power of extension and contraction.
Drinking too great quantities of this decoction may weaken the *tone* of the stomach. *Arbutnot.*

TONG. *n. f.* [See *TONGS*.] The catch of a buckle. This word is usually written *tongue*, but, as its office is to hold, it has probably the same original with *tongs*, and should therefore have the same orthography.
Their hilts were burnish'd gold, and handle strong
Of mother pearl, and buckled with a golden *tong*. *Fa. Q.*

TONGS. *n. f.* [*tanx*, Saxon; *tang*, Dutch.] An instrument by which hold is taken of any thing: as of coals in the fire.
Another did the dying brands repair
With iron *tongs*, and sprinkled off the fame
With liquid waves. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.
They turn the glowing maels with crooked *tongs*;
The fiery work proceeds. *Dryden's En.*
Get a pair of *tongs* like a smith's *tongs*, stronger and tooth-ed. *Martinet's Husbandry.*

TONGUE. *n. f.* [*tanx*, Saxon; *tonghe*, Dutch.]
1. The instrument of speech in human beings.
My conscience hath a thousand several *tongues*,
And ev'ry *tongue* brings in a several tale,
And ev'ry tale condemns me for a villain. *Shakespeare.*
Who with the *tongue* of angels can relate. *Milton.*
The terror of thy power or potent *tongue*. *Milton.*
They are *tongue*-valiant, and as bold as Hercules where there's no danger. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
My ears still ring with noise, I'm vex'd to death,
Tongue kill'd, and have not yet recover'd breath. *Dryden.*
Tongue-valiant hero, vaunter of thy might,
In threats the foremost; but the lag in fight. *Dryden.*
There have been female Pythagoreans, notwithstanding that philosophy consisted in keeping a secret, and the disciple was to hold her *tongue* five years together. *Addison's Guard.*
I should make but a poor pretence to true learning, if I had not clear ideas under the words my *tongue* could pronounce. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*, p. i.

2. The organ by which animals lick.
His for his returned with forked *tongue*
To forked *tongue*. *Milton.*

3. Speech; fluency of words.
Tongue-doughty giant, how dost thou prove? *Milton.*
Much *tongue* and much judgment seldom go together; for talking and thinking are too quite differing faculties. *L'Estr.*
Parrots, imitating human *tongue*,
And singing-birds in silver cages hung. *Dryden.*
First in the council-hall to steer the state,
And ever foremost in a *tongue* debate. *Dryden's En.*
Though they have those sounds ready at their *tongue*'s end, yet there are no determined ideas. *Locke.*

TOO

4. Speech, as well or ill used.
Give me thy hand; I am sorry I beat thee: but, while thou liv'st, keep a good *tongue* in thy head. *Shakespeare.*
On evil days though fallen and evil *tongues*. *Milton.*

5. A language.
The Lord shall bring a nation against thee, whose *tongue* thou shalt not understand. *Deut. xxvii. 49.*
With wondrous gifts endu'd,
To speak all *tongues* and do all miracles. *Milton.*
An acquaintance with the various *tongues* is nothing but a relief against the mischiefs which the building of Babel introduced. *Watts.*

6. Speech as opposed to thoughts.
Let us not love in word, neither in *tongue*, but in deed and in truth. *1 John* iii. 18.
7. A nation distinguished by their language. A scriptural term.
The Lord shall destroy the *tongue* of the Egyptian sea. *Ifo.*

8. A small point: as, *the tongue of a balance*.

9. To hold the *TONGUE*. To be silent.
'Tis seldom seen that senators to young
Know when to speak, and when to hold their *tongue*. *Dryd.*
Whilst I live I must not hold my *tongue*,
And languish out old age in his displeasure. *Addison.*

TO' TONGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To chide; to scold.
But that her tender shame
Will not proclaim against her maiden loss,
How might the *tongue* me. *Shakespeare.* *Meaf. for Measure.*

TO' TONGUE. *v. n.* To talk; to prate.
'Tis still a dream; or else such stuff, as madmen
Tongue, and brain not. *Shakespeare.* *Cymbeline.*

TO'NGUED. *adj.* [from *tongue*.] Having a tongue. *Donne.*
Tongue'd like the night-crow.

TO'NGUELESS. *adj.* [from *tongue*.]
1. Wanting a tongue; speechless.
What *tongueless* blocks, would they not speak? *Shakespeare.*
Our grave,
Like Turkish mute, shall have a *tongueless* mouth. *Shak.*
That blood, like sacrificing Abel's, cries,
Even from the *tongueless* caverns of the earth,
To me, for justice. *Shakespeare.* *Richard II.*

2. Unnamed; not spoken of.
One good deed, dying *tongueless*,
Slaughters a thousand waiting upon that. *Shakespeare.*

TO'NGUEPAD. *n. f.* [*tongue* and *pad*.] A great talker.
She who was a celebrated wit at London is, in that dull part of the world, called a *tonguepad*. *Tatler.*

TONGUETIED. *adj.* [*tongue* and *tie*.] Having an impediment of speech.
Love, and *tonguetied* simplicity,
In least speak most to my capacity. *Shakespeare.*
They who have short tongues, or are *tonguetied*, are apt to fall short of the appulse of the tongue to the teeth, and often place it on the gums, and say *t* and *d* instead of *th* and *dh*; as *moder* for *mother*. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
He spar'd the blushes of the *tonguetied* dame. *Tickel.*

TO'NICK. } *adj.* [*tonique*, Fr. *tonus*.]
TO'NICAL. }

1. Being extended; being elastic.
Station is no rest, but one kind of motion, relating unto that which physicians, from Galen, do name extensive or *tonical*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iii.

2. Relating to tones or sounds.

TO'NNAGE. *n. f.* [from *ton*.] A custom or impost due for merchandise brought or carried in tons from or to other nations, after a certain rate in every ton. *Cowel.*
Tonnage and poundage upon merchandizes were collected, refused to be settled by act of parliament. *Clarendon.*

TO'NSIL. *n. f.* [*tonsille*, Fr. *tonsilla*, Lat.]
Tonsils or almonds are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces, with which they are covered; each of them hath a large oval sinus, which opens into the fauces, and in it there are a great number of lesser ones, which discharge themselves, through the great sinus, of a mucous and slippery matter, into the fauces, larynx, and oesophagus, for the moistening and lubricating these parts. *Quincy.*

TO'NSURE. *n. f.* [*tonsure*, Fr. *tonsura*, Lat.] The act of clipping the hair; the state of being shorn.
The vestals, after having received the *tonsure*, suffered their hair to come again, being here full grown, and gathered under the veil. *Addison.*

TOO. *adv.* [to, Saxon.]
1. Over and above; overmuch; more than enough. It is used to augment the signification of an adjective or adverb to a vicious degree.
Groundless prejudices and weaknesses of conscience, instead of tenderness, mislead too many others, too many, otherwise good men. *Sprat's Sermons.*
It is too much to build a doctrine of so mighty consequence upon so obscure a place of scripture. *Locke.*
These ridiculous stories abide with us too long, and too far influence the weaker part of mankind. *Watts.*
2. It